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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1904.

The Virginia Democracy.

Virginians, in the forthcoming election. But this is more apparent than real. There is no contest in Virginia between Parker and Roosevelt. Virginia is as sylvania is for the Republican ticket, Nor are there any serious contests in the several congressional districts, save in the Ninth District. Without a contest, with the great majority of voters all think-

the Democrats of Värginla are interested, deeply interested, in the reshould manifest that interest by voting te a man on election day. It matters that Virginia is safe for Parker and Davis; it matters not that the Third District is safe for Lamb, and that the ther districts are safe for the Demoshould this year make an imessive demonstration at the polls. They Democratic ticket, and more than that ry registering their protest against Roose- dining together.. and all that it implies. >

cracy with contempt, declaring that it ble and insincere; that its leaders are weaklings and hypocrites; that the great are a sort of imbecile peasantry, needof all Democrats, the Republican adminlionaire bankers and the trust magnates to collect tribute money from consumers, shall be continued

with the millionaires.

of Captain John Lamb, our nominee for to give him a complimentary vote and for him the full strength of the party.

Unreal Realities. To the average layman some of th technical rules of court proceedings are highly amusing. For example, during the progress of the McCue trial in Charlottesville, certain statements were made under outh by witnesses more or less damaging these statements were admitted for the the jury must regard them as such, and tein them as evidence against the ne sainds and forget that they were in any degree ascusations against the prisoner at the par, and remember them only a part of the impeachment proceedings.

It were as though an account were being made up against a debtor and certain items were charged here and there for the purpose of making the account balance; or, as Bill Nye used to say, "an a mere pleasantry." But the accountant is instructed by the court that, while these items are allowed for convenience sake, they are not to be regarded as part

of the debtor's indebtedness. That sort of ruling would be simple enough in determining an account in dollars and cents, but it is not so easy to charge off these accusations, which were this man frankly confessed that he indirectly inserted in the account of the would be unwilling to have any member Commonwealth against McCuo. It is of his family marry a negro and further

The Times-Dispatch | impossible for the members of the jury evidence thus introduced for an extraneous purpose. A verdict cannot be made up after the mechanical process of a business account. It is simply impossible for these accusations in one connection and

Municipal Salaries.

Whenever it is given out that salaries in the municipal government are to be increased there are tax-payers who protime, opposed an increase in the pay of city employes, for the two-fold reason that the city was in no position to make the increase, and that the present pay, In comparison with the pay the outside, was sufficiently high. But this fact must be kept well in mind; A municipal corporation is a business corporation, and if it would get efficient service it must pay the market price for cannot afford to pay less, for if it doe it will get a poor and inefficient service. Salaries should be sufficiently high to induce the best men of that class to offer their services to the city govern-

This is not a question of politics or of patriotism, but a pure and simple business proposition. The business affairs of the city should be conducted on purely business principles, without extravagance or favoritism, on the one hand, and purely without niggardliness and parsimness, on the other. It is good business for the city to employ in all departments of its work the best men to be obtained; to pay a fair compensation for the work employe does his duty and earns his pay If this rule be adopted and followed, it will be found to be a rule in the interes of economy, and there will be no prosafe for the Democratic ticket as Penn- test on the part of sensible and reason-

Politics and Chivalry.

Refore leaving his home in Alabama several days ago, Captain Richmond P. Hobson created a sensation by announcone way, it is not to be expected that Ing in a speech delivered at Besseme will tear their hair and hurrah and that he had taken upon himself the personal responsibility of telegraphof the Fifth Alabama District, urging him to withdraw from the race in favor of congressional nomination at the Demo nated. Captain Hobson said he did this for the good of the party and for harcause of the severe criticism which has been directed against Mr. Helfin on account of his statement made in a speech that no great harm would have been done pressing their sympathy with Democratic the country if some anarchist had thrown inciples and their confidence in the a bomb under the table while President Roosevelt and Booker Washington were

When addressing his comrades of a Republican administration has de-radically and dangerously from years ago Captain Hobson said that early he traditions. It has violated the Con- in life he had adopted "chivalry" as his demonstrated as watchword, and made it his rule of con-Republican administration duct. But he is presuming too much demonstrated the tendency of upon the chivalry of others when he Republican party toward im- asks a politiciam in that name to retire it has treated the Demo- from a contest whose promised reward is a fat office,

The North and the Negro.

ern man who believed in social equality tent in intellect and character to manage respectable white man at the North who the affairs of government. As if this had no objection to entertaining in the family circle a respectable negro man. It was recently our privilege-we cannot say istration has made a corrupt bargain that it was our pleasure-to meet such a man. He was in company with sevanother, meeting by accident in a public place, and in the course of a general con- and if he succeeds until election day his indulge when thus thrown together, the Northern man introduced the race question and to their party to bestir duly prejudiced against the negro. He themselves on election day and to cast boldly declared that if he had an educated negro acquaintance whom he knev would have no hesitancy in inviting him to his house and introducing him to the lutely sure of its claim. Especially do we urge Democrats in members of his family and entertaining the Third District to rally to the support him as he would any white man of the same standard of manhood.

Naturally the Southerners were shock out opposition; he has made a faithful ed, and while they were altogether polite representative; he has been honest and in discussing the matter, they put some industrious, and there has been no whis- searching questions to the Northern man, per of scandal against film. It is our duty He was asked if he would be willing for such a negro to marry into his family, to emphasize the compliment by casting and he said no. He was asked if he would be willing for such a negro to ent voters is stronger in Henrico than in meet her in the parlor as any white man be so. occupying a similar relationship with the question also he gave a negative reply assigning as a reason that as he would negro he would not be willing to pu to McCne. But the court explained that her in a position which would make such a marriage possible. He was then asked purpose of impeaching witnesses who had how he could consistently enterialn in his made contradictory statements, and that family a man with whom he was unwilling for his sister to associate and marry. He was further asked to state what he would do in case the negro did call upon his sister and was denied that pleasure, and if the negro should com to him and demand an explanation what reply he would make.

The Northern man became greatly cofused and utterly broke down under the cross-examination. He could not defene the position which he had taken, and it was very clear before the Southerners got through with Idm that he was sorry he had introduced the subject,

We dislike to introduce the subject into these columns. It is not a pleasing topic. Our purpose in outlining the conversation is to show how impossible is the posttion occupied by Northern men who, advocate social equality between the races.

hs sister to receive the attentions of a negro man, no matter how genteel he might be. But what right has any white man be bring into his home a person with whom the women of the family may not associate, a person who, in his view, is unfit for his sister or daughter to marry and with whom such a marriage would not only be distasteful, but revolting and disgraceful? Such a course of conduct were a gross injustice both to the visitor and to the women of the family, These fine distinctions in the social circle cannot be drawn. When a man is received as a guest of honor and upor terms of equality within the sacred pre cincis of the family circle, he cannot fairly be insulted and kicked out because he presumes to exercise any or all the pights to which such an introduction en

There is but one sensible, fair and con sistent position to take, and that is the In all matters of social intercourse we draw the line sharply, and we tell the their side. That will ever be our course notwithstanding the views of the North and the President of the United States

A Knotty Case.

In New York the other day a man and xoman, uncle and niece, were arraigned before Recorder Goff for having married in violation of lay. District At torney Jerome asked for the release of the couple, and, by way of explanation,

"Investigation of the facts shows that at the time of the marriage they did not know that they were committing any crime either in New Jersey or New York. It is common among Jews for such marriages to occur."

An affidavit by a rabbi was submitted stating that It was common among Russian families thus to intermarry.

The court denied the motion to dismiss, saying that it would establish a dangerous precedent, but Mr. Jerome retorted that no power could make him prosecute, and left the room.

It is a curious case, and difficult to handle. Here is a couple who married in good faith under sanction of the law of their church, but in violation of the civil law, and the court holds that the husband and wife must be divorced. It the woman, and there are many who will not blame Mr. Jerome for his chivalrous conduct in refusing to prosecute But the recorder had no discretion, Marriage is a civil contract, the terms of which are made by the laws of the land

We are distressed to hear of the disaster at Winston-Salem. It is awful to think of men and women thus swept to they were sleeping peacefully and dreammatter that the city's water supply should thus be cut off. But Winstonprogressive cities in the old North State, damage to the water works. When the the walls are so substantial as to make a repetition of the accident impossible. There is some consolation in that fact.

personal liberty, but there are limitations and we are clear that the law should lay has no more respect for himself and his race than to make up like a monkey and parade the streets with an advertise ment on his back.

Henrico Democrats, by their indifference on election day, may give Crumpacker, of Indiana, ammunition for his gun aimed at

Taft seems to be holding the lid or Panama by the long distance circuit, trip will doubtless be abandoned.

It is now believed that Mr. Cortelyou will have a hard time a week hence in delivering the goods the trusts have been bidding and paying for.

sixties, neither is abs Russia does not seem to mind the cost

again singing "Maryland, My Maryland,"

in dollars and cents of her blunders as iong as the moral or immoral effect is to Russia's credit,

They are now christening ships in California with orange juice, which ought to be satisfactory to the most exacting tem-

It is believed that the army of indiffermake a social call upon his sister and any county in the State. This should not

> Look back and count up, and you will discover that October furnished exactly thirty days of bright, golden sunshine,

A "solid Zion" is the brand of the goods Prophet Dowie has promised to deliver to Roosevelt, Cortelyou & Co. President Roosevelt will be thankful at

the appointed time that there is no longer a necessity for a muzzle. The muzzle constitutes Mr. Roosevelt's most serious, perhaps his only, objection

io being a candidate, Port Arthur has but twenty-eight days n which to fall, if it proposes to fall in

BITTERS

AUSTETTERS tem has become weakened from any cause what. CELEBRATED ever the Bitters

Try It for Nervousness,

Torpid Liver, Heartburn, Poor Appetite, Dyspepala or Indigestion.

Grand of Chought In Dixie Land

Birmingham News: Up in Indiana yes-terday there was a race riot, and several negroes were badly wounded Bloodhounds were brought into service by the sheriff. uring on reducing Southern representa-tion in Congress because of an alleged mistreatment of negroes in this section.

Nasliville Banner: The trouble with the average Northerner is that he not only does not understand the South or appeciate the conditions which prevail, but the cannot be made to understand. He prejudges, and is not only impervious to argument, but will not accept facts. The only way to enlighten a Northerner is through residence or long visitation in the South. Then he begins to understand and becomes reasonable.

Meridian (Miss.) Star: Ten-cent cotton and a Democratic Fresident would be great things for Mississippi during the next four years, and the prospect is that we will get them. The North prospered a long time at the expense of the South, but she will never do it again. The Sunes of the old Confederacy will dominate this government within the next ten years, not only politically, but financially. We have in cotton a power which will give us the commercial supremacy of the world.

Houston (Texas) Post; Manifestly the South is no place for idleness, certainly not for an idle negrot A negro who declines to work should go North, for up there the neople don't want him to work. In the South the case is different.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The Wild and Wooly West is usually supposed to have a monopoly of queer names for its towns, but England has a Dirtear. Hangman Hill, Deadman's Green, Friends' Fell and Hungry Bentley, among others.

Miss Violet Elliott is London's latest musical wonder. She is known as the "lady bass," and takes the lowest D in singing. Miss Paley could sing the E flat. D is half a tone lower. Contratos are usually asked to take no note lower than G.

An Austrian student of the phenomena attending suicide says that of those persons who try to take their lives by shooting themselves, only one-third succeed in attaining their end at once. Another third die after a long period of suffering from the wound inflicted, while the remaining third survive.

A traveling savings bank established in the north of France is an electric motor carriage, carrying a small sufe, a desk made of folding selves for depositors, and seats for the driver, two cierks and a cashler. It journeys about the country making short stops in the villages on stated days to receive such sums as the workfolk may be desirous of saving.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Winston-Salem Sentiment,
The Winston-Salem Sentinel remarks:
With Mr. Grover Cleveland as the leading speaker at a hig Furker and Davis
meeting in New York and Mr. William
Jennings Bryan advocating the election
of Judge Parker before an Indiana audience at the same time harmony in the
Democratic ranks would seem to be complete.

The Wilmington Messenger is skeptical concerning the value of the North Carolina spellbinder. It says:

By the way, how many voters do you suppose have been gained for the one side or the other in this State by all the speakers who have taken part in the campalgn sinte it began? Do you recken it will average one to the speaker?

The Asheville Citizen says:
There have been times when Mr. Cleve land was assalled by the arrows of hi own party. Refusing to budge one incited from a stand born of honest conviction he emerges now, after the passage of aron a stand born of honest conviction, he emerges now, after the passage of many years, glorified by the storms which once raged round his head. To-day Grover Cleveland is one of the biggest Democrats in the United States.

The Raleigh Post observes:
We can say to our readers with absolute confidence of being sustained, that if they will take t'me to read the speech of Hon. Grover Cleveland, they will not grudge the time it takes.

Omar for the States.

INDIAN.
How ticklish are these frosty autum

days.

How intricate the politician's maze;

We're doubtful, but we like it just a bit.

For doubting brings us means as well as ways. Tom Taggart says we're safe for Alton

B., I wonder how you learned it, Thomas T., Cortelyou snaps his fingers and declares That he knows where our fifteen votes will be.

D. Bennett Hill passed through on yes-And Charlie Fairbanks now is holding Carnon will be here next Monday And Bryan still has something sweet to

We pause and wonder oft where we are at. It matters not to us who's standing pat: For doubtful all the time we choose to

While listening to the sizzling of the fat One week we raise the hopes of Harry

The next we fouch Tom Taggart for a few;
Then Jumping back and forth each day We keep them wondering what we're going to do.

'Tis time we learned to play this foxy For forty years it's always been the It's wicked, but we'll leave it to the If we're the slightest little bit to blame.

If Jonas Wheatstraw will not leave the And Whiskey Pete's disposed to make a The Bosses find a way to get them out.
Why, what's the use to kick, and when—
and—how?

Now, what's the fun in Texas, can you tell? tell?
You never even hear a fellow yell;
We march behind a brass band every

We much beling a tracks in raising— and spend a whole six weeks in raising— sand.

JOHN WIEYMOUTH. JOHN WEYMOUTH,

Thus Sayeth the Goose Bone.

How to Dry Wet Shoes. How to Dry Wet Snoes.

A large manufacturer of men's fine snogs hands out some timely information for the care of wet elloos. He advises:

Don't fory your wet shoes too quickly—don't but them under the stove or on'the radiator. Although you cannot see it, it will surely rot the leather. Let them dry slowly. Shoes also require rest. Have at least two pairs at the same time. Let the pair you are not waring stay on trees and each pair of shoes will last you twice as long.—Snoe and Leather Reporter.

EDWARD ATKINSON ALSO STANDS PAT

In calling the attention of the American public to the enormous increase in the expenditures of government inder the Republican administration, Judge Parker used figures turnished him by Mr. Edward Atkinson, the Boston statistician. These figures have been attacked by several representatives of the administration, and Mr. Atkinson has now prepared another statement showing that his figures are substantially correct. He says that in the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 he published analysis of the official reports of the government in minute detail—the two first under the title of "The Cost of War and Warfare," which are now to be found in nearly every public library, the third presented to the Senate and ordered to be printed as a public document. He declares that the figures were copied from the official reports, year by year, in the last records for favory ware her. from the official reports, year by year, in the last reports for twenty years be-In the last reports for twenty years before the Spanish war and eight years
of war and warfare to June 30th of the
present year. He omitted items which
did not belong to the current expense
of the government, and did not include,
as asserted by Secretary Shaw) the
gross postal expenditures.
In the first of these reports he pointed
out that in five years of war and warfare the expenditures had exceeded the
normal rate of the previous twenty years

normal rate of the previous twenty years by \$700,000,000. In the second report he showed that to December of that year the showed that to December of that year the excess over the normal rate would be \$900,000,000. In July he again extended the computation from the official statements of expenditures and appropriations to the end of the fiscal year June 20, 1905, proving, he alieges, by transcript of the official figures that the expenditures on year and graffue in exexpenditures on war and warfare in exexpenditures on war and warfare in excess of the normal rate for the previous
twenty years, with the exclusion of every
extraneous or non-current item, would
be \$1,500,000,000. He now says that this
is not an absolutely true account, because the present system of government
bookkeeping is out of date. He explains
that large expenditures for public buildirgs that have no connection with the
military service are listed under that irgs that have no connection with the military service are listed under that title, and that the cost of lighthouse service and of the fish commission is listed under the head of naval service. But he says that these errors are due to defective bookkeeping and not to defective compilation. There is no error, he maintains, in his transcriptions of the official figures in the additions, subtractical figures in the additions. ficial figures in the additions, subtrac-tions or divisions, as they have all been proved by double entry. Nor is there any error in the comparison of the ser-vice charges to each department of the government and none in the final criti-metical conclusion. The figures, he retiterales, prove an excess of expendi-tives computed per head of the popu-lation by a comparison of the inst eight years with the previous twelve years, or the previous twenty years, amounting June 39, 1995, to the sum of \$1,500,000,000 ficial figures in the additions, subtrac the previous twenty years, amounting June 30, 1905, to the sum of \$1,500,000,000

denies the statement of Secretary Taff denies the statement of Secretary Taft that he included the cost of eighteen battleships not yet ordered. He denies the statement of Secretary Hay that if the future expenditures should be again reduced to the normal rate of \$5 per head, less the reduction of the interest and pension charge of over 50 cents per head, or to the normal rate of \$4.50 per head, as proposed by Judge Parker, it would be necessary to disband the army would be necessary to disband the army and to lay up the vessels in the docl

yard.

First he takes the period of twelve years, covering the administrations of Cleveland and Harrison, during which period the new navy was constructed and completed, and the work of coastwist confidence where and account of the construction where a construction where the construction are constructed and construction where the construction is a construction of the construc completed, and the work on coastwise fortifications begun and carried out in part. He says that the expenditures for this period amounted to \$3,875,900,000, while it now appears certain that the expenditures of eight years of war and warfare to June 30, 1905, will exceed \$4,-

He further says that the expenditures of eight years of Club West of eight years of Civil War and reconstruction from June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1872, were \$4,900,000,000, largely paid in 1872, were \$4,900,000,000, largely paid in depreciated paper at an average of a little over \$600,000,000 a year, reduced to gold at a discount of only 10 per cent. Addressed and the comparison of the present fiscal year, while it now appears certain that the expenditures of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, will exceed that amount and may reach \$600,000,000 or at least \$200,000,000 in excess of the normal rate of \$150 per head.

rate of \$1.50 per head. He then gives the following table, showtwelve years covered by the Cleveland and Harrison administrations:

	Civil\$1,176,317,041
	War 564,482,509
	Navy 299,377,920
	Interest 440,322,715
	Pensions
	Total
	Average per year \$322,945,876
	Average population, as computed in the
多数	_ Treasury tables 64,480,000
	The average expenditure per head follows, year by year:
	Civil \$1.52
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	NAVY

\$2.63

from June 30, 1906, to June 30, 1909, will be over \$5,000,000, but he puts it at \$4,000,000, and shows that that number being taxed at the rate of \$4.50 per head would yield a revenue of \$378,000,000 per year. Setting

At 72 and 79 Years of Age.

Relieved immediately and Oured Quickly with Drake's Palmetto Wino.

Mr. Geo. W. Pelton. 72 years of age, lakron. Mich., writes: For many years I have been greatly troubled with Chronic Constipation, and thought there was no help for me. I have used nearly three bottles of Drake's Palmetto Wine with result that I have no trouble from Constination, and believe a cure is assured. Drake's Falmetto Wine has done for me what all other remedies failed to do.

N. J. Knight, 79 years of age, 94 Pierce St., New Beddord, Mass., writes: I had La Grippe, which loft me with severe Catarrio of Muccuis Membrane all through my body, a very bard could mernings, enlargement and inflammation of Prostate Gland, bloody urine, and my suffernette Wine; have used less than two bottles so I are and am paining in every way. I did not hope to ever feel so well as I do now and have great cause to reloice that I found such a vanderal Medicine as Irrake's Palmetto Wine.

A test bottle will be sent prepaid free of thurps to any reader of this paper who writes for the process of the process of the process of the process of the paper with the country of the process of the paper who writes for the process of the paper who writes for the paper who are the paper who writes for the paper

An Annual Income For Life

For Yourself or Beneficiary. Examine the Instalment Privilege in the Endowment Policy of



The Prudential

Over One Billion Dollars of Life Insurance in Force.

Write for Particulars of Endowment Policies.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America-

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey. JOHN F. DRYDEN. President. Home Office, Newark, N. J.

BLACKFORD & WILMER, General Agents, Rooms 201-'2 American National Bank Building, Cor. Main and Tenth Streets, Richmond, Va.

NOVEMBER 3D IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

Leo the Great, Pope, died. Rome was pillaged fourteen days by Gen-

1493. Columbus, on his second voyage to the new world, descried land, which, in honor of the day, he called Dominica.

1580. Sir Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world.

The long Parliament of England began; William Lenthal was chosen

First newspaper printed in Albany, N. Y.

1775. St. Johns surrendered to the Americans, General Carleton, in attempting to cross the St. Lawrence, with 800 men, was attacked by 300 Green Mountain boys, under Colonel Warren, and compelled to retire. which induced the garrison to capitulate. They found seventeen brass and twenty-two iron cannons, two howitzers, seven mortars, 800 stand of

The battle of Franklin, Tenn, resulted in a Union victory, General Hood commanding the Confederates, and General Stanley the Unionists. Union loss, 2,500 to 3,000.

Vice-President of the United States by 309,722 majority of the popular vote. The whole popular vote for President in 1868 was 5,722,984, but the vote of Nevada is only estimated, while Virginia, Mississippi and Texas did not vote at all. Florida chose her presidential electors by her Legislature. The electoral vote was: For Grant and Colfax, 214; Seymour and Blair, 80.

George B. MdClellan elected Mayor of Greater New York by a plurality of more than 60,000, defeating Mayor Seth Low.

1903.

The independence of the Isthmus of Panama declared.

The independence of the istamus of Panama declared.

1903.

Tom L. Johnson defeated for Governor of Ohio by Myron T. Herrick by a majority of over 100,000; elections in other States resulted in the election of Garvin, in Rhode Island; Warfield, in Maryland; Bates, in Massachusetts; Cummins, in Iowa; Vardaman, in Mississippi.

side for the civil service \$127,880,000, for | Danville to Orange, on a Southern train, interest and pengions \$151,200,000, making a total of \$278,880,000, there would still remain about \$100,000,000 for the army and main about \$100,000.000 for the army and navy, whereas the average during the twelve years in which the new navy was natructed was only \$72,900,900. In conclusion, Mr. Atkinson, says:
"The expenditures of the present fiscal year promise to be about \$200,000,000 in excess of that rate.
"If this expenditure is not due to the temporary aberration toward militarism, imperfailism and over-sea expansion, to what is it to be attributed? Is there not a full for an investigation of the expenditures in every department of, the govern-

tures in every department of the govern ment as much as in the Postal Depart ment, so that a true account may be rendered to the tax-payers of what has become of the excess of taxes since the Spanish war ended, to the amount of \$1.75,000,000?

dir. 60,000,000?

"If any one desires to revise these figures reference may be made to the Statistical Abstract of the United States, pages 35 to 40, on the civil service, judiciary, Indians and postal deficiency, and to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, rendered to the last Congress, pages 102, 103, on which the expenditures on army, navy, pensions and interest are listed from 1855 to 1903, inclusive, in separate columns. For the appropriations

Warning to Huntsmen.

Warning to Huntsmen.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—In your issue of October 25th I was very much impressed with a communication headed "Make It a Crime," and signed "Sportsman," in which the writer reminds us that field sports will soon be on, and of how many accidents there will be owing to the carelessness of huntsmen handling suns, etc. I agree estirely with the "Sportsman." I am something of a sportsman myself, and believe that there should be some restriction as to how a man should curry his gun in the field, especially when shooting quali If he is a fairly good shot it should not be necessary to carry his gun spring before the brids arise. If he is an amacteur and persist in daing so, then it is dangerous to accompany him and there should be some law against such carelessness. Of course, accelessors occurring from such corelessness are refrected by the careless person; here should be some styingent law touching upon this careless manner of hundling upon this careless manner of hundling suns. Very truly.

Dinwiddie Courthouse, Va.

The "Cabbage Snake."

The "Cabbage Snake,"

The "Cabbage Snake."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Some of the newspapers of this section/have recently stirred up guite a sensation in regard to the natorious calbage snake. Many people are afreld to feat cabbage, owing to this little reptile.

Air. William C. Carter, a successful farmer and gardener of linry county has advanced a theory, which I believe to be correct, and that is that the famous, "deadly" sorpent is nothing more than it shair which has fallen into the cubbage and became shut in from the air in the process of the heading of the vegetable. The mo'sture of the cabbage and the dew and rain causing the had to expand, and the color of the cabbage coloring the hat. When the great snake is exposed to the air, it begins to contract, which causes the wightness as if the thing was allve, and when the contraction ceases, the thing is apparently dead. A hair will sometimes act in this way when kept in water long enough to expand, and then put into air in which the apparent life is of short duration. It smay be that not more than one hair in ten thousand will act in this way, as it must be in the proper condition when it is put in the water, or when it falls into the cabbage.

and this subject came up. Dr. Tatum said he had seen the wonderful hair-like snake, and sent it to the Medical College in Baltimore, to be analyzed, with a request to state to him as to whether it is really poisonous to human being, and

is really poisonous to human being, and
the report is that it is not.

Another good evidence of it being a
hair is that it eats nothing. It also has
a black speck on the end, as the horse
hair does when taken out of water.

It may be said that the snake has been
found where no horse or mule has been
in the patch of cubbage—but birds and
the wind are always carrying such things,
and it is easy cough to get the hair in
the cabbage.

Like the "Messing bug" fake, the cab-

the cabbage.

Like the "k'ssing bug" fake, the cabbage snake fake will soon be a thing of the past, and the people will go on as in the past eating this palatable vegetable. Cascade, Va. REV. J. W. HICKMAN,

Some Seasonable Advice.

Some Seasonable Advice.

It may be a piece of superfluous advice to urge people at this season of the year to lay in a supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is almost sure to be needed before winter is over, and much more prompt and satisfactory results are obtained when taken as soon as a cold is contracted and before it has become seitled in the system, which can only be arate columns. For the appropriations reference may be made directly to the Treasury Department for the slightly corrected table, or to the Congressional Record for the first statement."

This remedy is so widely known and so altogether good that no one should hesitate about buying it in preference to any other.

Why is it that some dealers are so short-sighted that they would rather sell a few ordinary \$3.50 shoes at a big profit than a good many Sorosis at a small profit?—Adv.

Lucky Day, Oct. 13. \$121.18 Refunded.

All persons noding there's bear-ing the above date will please pre-sent them at our Main Office, No. 519 East Broad Street, and have the amount printed thereon refund-ed. Present tickets on or before the 15th instant, as after that date

Remember, Gu-Ol-Vin It's the best tonic and general health and strength builder that

ASK US ABOUT IT.

(Incorporated),

519 E. BROAD STREET. FOUR STORES,